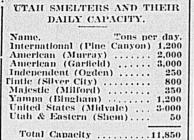
# O Utah Smelters Continue to Increase Capacity D



7lTH mining at low ebb there was no stop to the increase ing of the smelter capacity of the State of Utah during the year 1910. The International Smelting & Refining company completed its plant at Pine canyon, six miles from Tooele during the year, adding 1,200 tons more capacity to the smelters of Utah and work was started on the Garfield plant of the American Smelting & Refining company to increase its capacity to accommodate the enlarged output of the Utah Copper company. The work of 1910 will bring the smelting capacity of the state up to 11,850 tons of ore a day. With copper at 14 cents every smelter in the state would be running, almost every concentrator would be grinding and mining would quickly move upward. With the present smelting capacity there is ample to care for the ores of the state for some time to

The latest arrival in Utah is the International Smelting & Refining company, a Cole-Ryan interest. Originally it was built to care for the needs of the Utah Consolidated company. The latter company was obliged to close down its Highland Boy smelter on account of an injunction issued by the United States court. The plant has since been dismantled and a greater part of it was used in the construction of the International.

The smelter situation has at last been settled so that no further trouble is expected. The United States plant at Midvale, on account of its great success in the care of smelter fumes is cess in the care of smelter fumes, is the only company that remains in the Salt Lake valley. By the use of a bag house this company is fast being paid back for its trouble in caring for the fumes by the sale of the by-products it gets from the smoke. The American Smelting & Refining plant at Murray that secured sufficient easements from the farmers to insure its future. The other American plant on the south shore of the Great Sait Lake occupies a position that does not interfere with the farmers and consequently has its future settled. future settled.

### NEW SMELTER PLANT.

Before the International plant started operations it secured easements from the various farmers of the locality so that it now has rights which Insures it against trouble from smelter fumes. This plant poured its first bilster copper on Aug. 27 and since then has been increasing the output until it is now smelting about 500 tons of ore

During the year only four of the five companies running at the first of the year continued throughout. The Yampa smelter closed down shortly after the middle of the year, contracting to send its high grade fluxing ore to the American Smelting plant at Garfield. This was probably due to the desire of the later to secure a good during or the latter to secure a good fluxing ore for use at its plant in place of the Utah Consolidated rock which has been di-rected to the International.

The year 1910 closes with only four out

The year 1910 closes with only four out of the nine smelters in the state in operation. These smelters are the two American Smelting & Refining company plants, one at Murray and the other at Garfield, the United States plant at Midvale and the International plant at Pine canyon. At present these plants are more than sufficient to handle the ores of the state. The Garfield and Pine canyon plants are handling copper ores while the United States plant and the Murray smelter are devoted to and the Murray smelter are devoted to lead, gold and silver ores.

## TOTAL INVESTMENT.

The smelting industry of Utah repre sents an outlay of over \$10,000,000. The International plant has spent close to \$2,000,000, the major part of which has been distributed in the state of Utah. The outlook for the coming year is hardly as cheery for the smelters as it has looked, but there is plenty to feel has looked, but there is plenty to fee joyful over. The slightest improve ment would cause the opening of the Tintic smelter owned by Jesse Knight The United States company would proceed to put in a bag house to care for ores at its Midvale plant at cost of \$250,000. The Independent plant at Ogden would be revived to care for ores from Nevada and Montana, and the Majestic plant at Milford would be opened to take care of the ore at that trict. Any substantial change in metal market means a big change mining and smelting conditions in

## UNITED STATES PLANT.

On account of the slackening up of mining in general during the year the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining company did not proceed with the construction of the new bag house for the treatment of copper ore. It was the intention of the company to spend in the neighborhood of \$250,000 in the construction of the bag house to catch the copper fumes. The plans and experiments for this were fully carried out, but on account of the scarcity of copper ore during the year it was de-cided to allow this piece of construction work to go over for another year. The improvement also contemplates

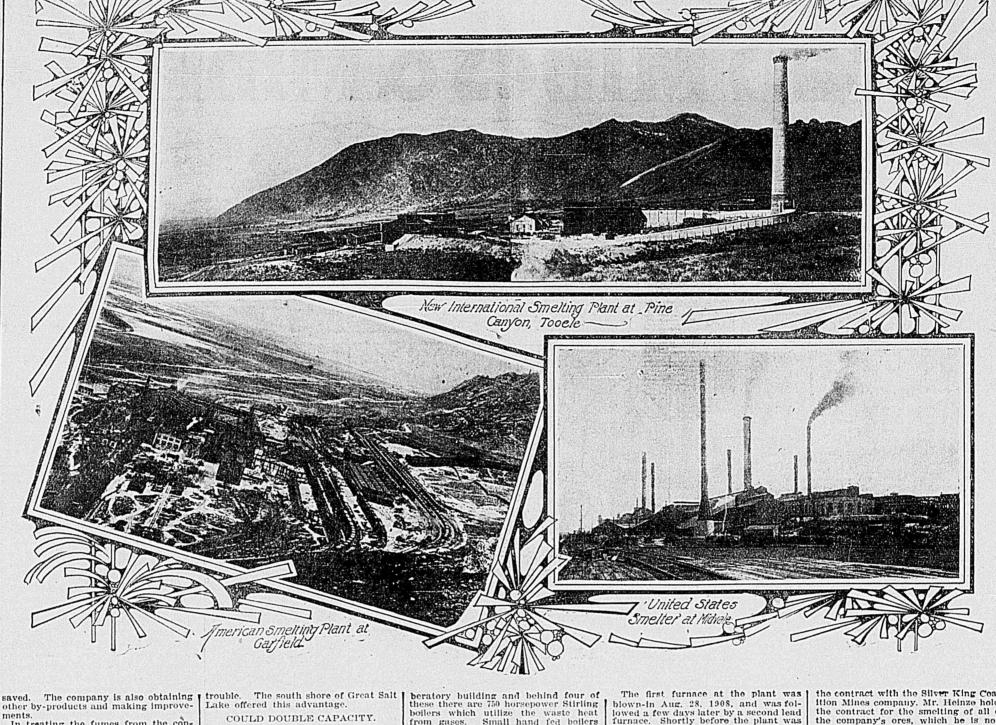
the building of necessary flues to be used in conjunction with the bag house. When finished the bag house will be equipped with 2,000 bags. This will be but the start on more elaborate plans for a plant. The 2,000 bags will be arranged in three sections to neu-tralize the fumes from the three fur-naces that will be equipped. The plant has six copper furnaces but only three will be equipped at first, a section be ing added for each furnace.

The method will be the same as is not practise at the plant, neutralizing e fumes of the lead furnaces. It has been demonstrated beyond any doubt that by the use of the secret process used by the United States company only part of 1 per cent of the fumes is allowed to escape into the tir. So well has this work been accomplished by the company that at the present time not a wave of smoke is seen coming from the stack. If it were not for the activity around the plant one would think that it had closed down.

MODIFIED DECREE.

The United States court has granted the United States company the right to smelt copper ore in the Salt Lake val-ley on account of the high efficiency the company has shown in the care of its smelter fumes. This was granted in August, 1909, by Judge John A. Marshall, and was a modification of the

decree of 1907. first bag house constructed by the United States company has been fully paid for in the by-products saved The arsenic saved from the fumes has been utilized and considerable silver, lead and gold that would have otherwise been lost was



In treating the fumes from the cop-In treating the fumes from the copper furnaces the same methods will be used as for the lead-silver furnaces. The only difference will be the use of additional flues to cool the gases and keep them from destroying the bags.

The United States company is the only one of its size in the world that has successfully conquered the smelter smoke question. It is continually improving the method. The company offers better inducements to its emoffers better inducements to its emoffers better inducements to its employes to study out new methods than any other company in the country. If some new process is devised by an employe, the company promotes it for him, and if it is then agreeable they both share in the profits, otherwise it is turned back to the employe.

## PROTECTED BY PATENTS.

The company has protected all of its inventions by patents and the methods involved have been the most success-ful thus far brought out by any com-pany. Not only is the method patentpany. Not only is the method patent-ed in this country, but patents have also been secured in Canada and abroad.

The lead furnaces of the United States company have been treating in the neighborhood of 800 tons of ore a day, or a charge of from 975 tons to 1,000 tons a day. The lead ores treated have been about equally divided between custom work and the company's own mines. The greatest amount of lead-silver ore comes from the Jordan and Galena mines of the company in Bing-ham canyon and the Centennial-Eureka mine at Tintic. Most of the custom

Although the United States company has been quite successful in the use of the Huff electrostatic separator for treating zinc ores, it has greatly added to the efficiency of this plant during the year and increased the capacity without enlarging the plant. Although Bingham ores are about the hardest that can be found to treat, the United States has been well satisfied with re-

## IMPROVE SEPARATOR.

One of the big improvements made by the company was the adding to the efficiency of the process. The concentrates in progress to the separating machine pass through eight rolls, one above the other. A device has been installed so that the finished product from each roll is taken away and the other sent on for further crushing.

In the separator mill the iron zinc concentrates from a wet concentrating mill are dried and then separated into an iron product, carrying most of the precious metals in the concentrate and leaving a high grade zinc blende product for shipment to the zinc smelters

This plant alone is becoming a good source of revenue to the company. During the year the United States has increased its mining operations in Bingham canyon. The compressor and machinery at the old Jordan mine was thoroughly overhauled and repaired and the force employed was increased. At the Centennial-Eureka mine at Tintic the Holden tunnel was completed. This cuts off 500 feet of the shaft and it is said will mean a saving of \$15,000 a year to the company. Besides that the company put in a large pumping plant that will allow a thorough exploration of the sulphide zone which the company is just reaching.

# BUYS RAILROAD.

Heavy floods early this spring cut off the railroad from Palisade to Eureka in Nevada, thus depriving the company of its exidized lead-iron eres from the Richmond-Eureka mine at Eureka Nevada. The road was recently sold at a sheriff's sale and bought in by George W. Heintz, general manager of the United States company in Utah. This road will probably be repaired and

### put in service again. AMERICAN PLANTS.

No changes have been made at the Murray plant of the American Smelt-ing & Refining company during the year This plant continued to treat its usual tonnage of lead-silver-gold its usual tonnage of load-silver-gold oles, received principally from Park City and Nevada points.

Work was started late this year to enlarge the equipment at the Garfield plant of the company so as to care for he enlarged production from the mills of the Utah Copper company. Addi-tional McDougal roasters are to be put in as well as reverberatory furnaces. The plant has been so arranged that the increasing of the capacity can easily be done. This plant was constructed with a great deal of foresight. As soon as the American company scented trouble in the Salt Lake valley over smaller furner it can be a few or the same transfer. smelter fumes, it quickly sought a site that would insure it against any

### COULD DOUBLE CAPACITY.

The arrangement was made so that double the capacity could be secured within a short time. In carrying out this plan the company has enlarged the space for the McDougal furnaces. With these new additions completed it is believed that more than 3,000 tons of ore a day can be smelted at the plant. The management of the Utah end of the American Smelting & Refining company is in the hands of Charles W. Whitley who has held the position for several years. It is greatly due to his ability that the company has grown and prospered. The arrangement was made so that and prospered.

The American Smelting & Refining company is a Guggenheim interest and s one of the largest companies of its kind in the world. It owns many mines and smelters throughout the United States and Mexico.

## THE INTERNATIONAL PLANT.

The finishing of the International plant at Pine canyon was one of the big achievements of the year in the smelling industry. It is now handling Utah Consolidated and South Utah Mines and Smelters ores.

reached the smelter site, the plant started operations. This was within the contract date. The smelter was also built within the appropriation and it started without a change or a hitch of any kind beyond the adjustment of achinery. The first furnace was tarted by Gov. William Spry on July 4, 1910. The first slag was dumped on Aug. 15.

The smelter plant is situated at the mouth of Pine canyon, Tooele county. The company owns a square mile of territory surrounding the plant. The reduction works have been so laid out that they can be increased in size as ecessity requires, until the smelter would have a capacity of 10,000 tons a day. Every detail has been made to answer to the greatest number of pur-poses. All the machinery is run by electricity, not a scrap of wood is used that could be avoided and all the build-ngs are of corrugated iron. Gravity is put into service as far as possible and elt conveyors and all other devices of the latest pattern give no room for a barrow and shovel brigade. As near as possible, the plant works automatially, from the receiving of the ores at the tramway to the converter, ladle and

## MATERIAL IN PLANT.

The building of the plant required 9,900 tons of steel, 3,000 tons of which came from the Highland Boy plant. Steam shovels and teams excavated 0,000 yards of dirt for the buildings. 1.750,000 brick were required for the smoke stack alone, which is 350 feet high, and 26,000 yards of plain and renforced concrete were used in putting in the magnificent power house other buildings and foundations.

Unlike many plants the entire Pine Canyon smelter is under cover. From he covered terminal of the tramway he ore drops down to a car run by electricity. This runs over a scale which automatically punches the record in a card. The ores then go to the bins which have a capacity of 10,000 tons. The sampling mill automatically takes out a sample of the ore and the rock after running over trommels, screens, crushers and rolls passes to a conveyor and starts for the 32 McDougal roasters. The mill is capable of handling 12,000 tons of ore a

The conveyor belt has an automatic scale that weighs every 22 feet of belt that passes over it. This belt handles all the ore run to the roasters while a separate belt runs to each eight roasters. There are five furnaces in the rever-

beratory building and behind four of these there are 750 horsepower Stirling boilers which utilize the waste heat

blast furnace as soon as sufficient ore

to justify it is secured.

C. H. Repeth was the engineer in charge of the building of the plant, E. P. Mathewson, manager of the Washoe melter at Anaconda, was general nanager; A. G. McGregor, mechanical manager; A. G. McGregor, mechanical and electrical engineer; J. B. McIntosh, engineer in charge of construction, with Fred Brule as assistant. E. E. Thum was the chief civil engineer. The general superintendent of the plant is J. N. Thompson, formerly of Anaconda.

# THE YAMPA SMELTER.

One of the greatest changes in the smelter situation of the state was the closing of the Yampa plant at Bing-ham, owned by the Tintic Mining & De-The first work on the plant was started on Dec. 8, 1908. Thirteen months after the railroad from the Salt Lake Route, through Tooele to Pine canyon reached the smelter site, the plant. The smelter continued to handle a little over 800 tons of ore a day until Sept. 1. this year, when, on account of the low price of copper and a chance to advantageously dispose of its ore, the plant was closed.

The Yampa smelter has a capacity of 1,200 tons of ore a day and is one of the best equipped in the state. Although it has been closed down, it is not to be dismantled. The motors and machinery have been wrapped and everything put in condition to start operations at a moment's notice. A small force of men is at work at the plant keeping things in shape.

During the year the company changed management. Charles A. Pringle, who succeeded C. A. Saxman, resigned on Oct. 1, to go to San Francisco, where he has entered business for him-self. He was succeeded by J. W. D. Moodie, who has had years of experi ence in Mexico and California in the employ of the Guggenheims. Mr. Moodie is making his home at Bingham, so as to be close to the mine. T M. Penrose is mine superintendent, George Kent, general foreman, and Frank Holloway, chief clerk. The of-fice of the company in Salt Lake is in charge of E. J. Donohue, cashler and

Prior to shutting down the smelter the company was handling 800 tons of its own ore a day. It is now making shipments to Garfield, where the ore replaces the old Highland Boy Shipments amount to about 400 tons a

The Tintic smelter at Silver City has been closed for more than a year yet "Uncle" Jesse Knight persistently de-clares that some day he will again open the plant on which he has spent

from gases. Small hand fed boilers are kept for emergencies.

### WILL BUILD LARGER.

Everything about the plant is built with the idea of enlarging it. The reverberatory building, the roaster building, the machine shops, the location of the bins and the boiler shop are all so constructed that they can be easily added to. Room has been left for a blast furnace as soon as sufficient ore

## SHIPS TO GARFIELD.

The mine is in excellent condition and the company has large bodies of copper ore blocked out. It has also developed considerable lead-silver ore About 250 men are employed in the mine. The closing of the plant threw about 400 men out of employment. The company owns a large number of valuable claims in the Tintic district surrounded by such old producers as Grand Central, Mammoth, Gold Chain, Sioux Consolidated and many others.

THE TINTIC SMELTER.

\$1,000,000 in an effort to run independent reduction works. The plant is being well taken care of. The machinery, al-though standing, has been wrapped. The plant has been placed in condition to run the moment it is decided to

The first furnace at the plant was blown-in Aug. 28, 1908, and was followed a few days later by a second lead furnace. Shortly before the plant was closed down Oct. 1, 1909, three lead fur-naces and a copper furnace were in operation. While in operation the company handled mostly ore from the Knight mines.

Before this plant was closed the stack was enlarged to accommodate the fur-naces, a new cintering plant was put in and the sampling mill was remod-

Throughout the year Mr. Knight has continued to look for mines that would answer his needs for the smelter. His friends declare that it may take time but sooner or later this plant will again open. W. Lester Mangum is the general manager of the company.

## AT THE MAJESTIC.

Although a year ago F. Augustus Heinze, the Montana copper king, secured a lease on the Majestic smelter at Milford, nothing has been done toward rejuvenating the plant. The Miners' Smelting company which was or-ganized to take over the lease never became operative in Utah. This was apparently for the purpose of holding

the contract with the Silver King Cealition Mines company. Mr. Heinze holds the contract for the smelting of all of the company's ores, which he is now diverting to the American plant at Murray. The Majestic smelter has only been run 40 days since it was erected and it is not improbable that it will never run again. it will never run again.

The Majestic plant is equipped with a 250 ton blast furnace for copper and a 100-ton lead stack.

The Independent smelter at Ogden has been idle for the past two years. Early in the year a deal was on for the sale of the plant. It reached a point where only one signature more was necessary, but as this official of the company refused to come in the sale was never completed. The men behind this smelter are David Eccles. John Q. Critchlow and others.

## SMELTER AT SHEM.

The little smelter at Shem, Utah, owned by the Utah & Eastern Copper company of Hartford, Conn., is probably the least known of all the smelters of the state. The plant was last run in 1907 by the present company. In 1904 the company produced 1,448,957 pounds of copper. With copper around

15 cents it can operate at a profit. The greatest drawback to the plant is the fact that it is necessary to haul water 12 miles up hill to supply the smelter. The plant is 50 miles from Acoma, the nearest railroad point on the Denver & Rio Grande raffroad. It has a blast furnace and plenty of power secured from the Santa Clara river a few miles away. It also has an auxillary steam plant.

### THE MARYSVALE DISTRICT

New signs of life were seen in the vicinity of Marysvale this year and more activity was shown than at any time in five years. Some of the old mines there have resumed activity and a great many new interests have taken a part in pushing the district ahead. A year ago this old gold producing campwas moving sluggishly along, but this year there is a new life and a new en-

ergy there. A new management has secured control of the Webster and Bully Boy property which was the wonder of the year and on which the DeWitt lease took out \$10,000 on part of a 90-day lease. The seam of rich gold that Reuben DeWitt found on a trail that was being passed over every day led to a much larger and richer streak. As Mr. DeWitt could not receive an extension of the lease he put a large number of men to work trenching on the vein, and made two good shipments before he was compelled to close down.

The old Sevier Consolidated started up its mill during the year and according to the last reports was making a fair success in the treatment of its

ores.

During the year the Shamrock Mining company made a number of rich shipments to the local smelters and has had a force of men actively engaged in de-

a force of men actively engaged in development work.

In Bullion canyon a number of men were employed in the Bullion property.

The Log Cabin mine has also been quite

Nearly every property in the district has shown considerable activity during the year and on account of the rich ore bodies that are being opened up there is a great promise of much activity in the district during 1911. LONG DRAIN TUNNEL.

A long drain tunnel is being driven by the Greenhorn Mining company to drain the shaft in which considerable rich ore was found before the water drove the miners out.

The Deer Trail Mining company, owned by the O. J. Salisbury estate has continued a force of men at work developing up ore bodies. This company has worked steadily away for years and although there is a fair amount of ore in sight, it is the desire of the management not to start proportions with miners out.

agement not to start operations until sufficient ore is in sight for a run of sufficient ore is in sight for a run or several years.

The mines around Marysvale never looked so promising as they do now, and it would not be surprising if they continued to push to the front from now on,

### THE MERCUR DISTRICT.

MERCUR, the home of the cyanide process, still is credited with a good gold output. The Boston-Sunshine was this year closed down as, unlike most properties in the district, it ran entirely out of ore. The Manning lease on the old Manning mill was another. The Consolidated Mercur, which operates under an enormous expense, although not earning a dividend, still extracted a large amount of the yellow metal. With the progress in methods of cyaniding there is still a large profit to be made from the ores in this camp. The Daisy has been start-ed up and there are other mines in that locality that are under observation for

# TABLE NO. 1, SHOWING HIGH AND LOW AND CAPITALIZATION.

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1,000,0001	Television .	Tintie.	c F	mn	ra	Serie.	itilio)	a tong		•••	•••••			494,900		.00%		.04%	386	02	100	.09%			
500,000	1.00	Uncle	. 5	am	e filling	VIOLE	(SILILIE							100,300		.00%		.04							i
1,000,000	25	Itah	C	m '	1 8	M								312,160		.17		.47		42		.80		.36	
750,000	50	Victo	rC	ons	lida	tod.	1999	• • • •	Colleges		• • • • •			522,591		.01%		.0614		041/		251/2		.10	
600,0001	25	Victo	ria	Ollis	Jiiu.	ten		• • • •						67,800		.0214		.06		0434		.14		.011/2	120
1,250,000	T. 00	Wort	orn	NTO	in de								• • •	8,120		.50		.80	BORE	6834	1.	.0134	AYO	.50	1
1,000,000	1.00	Canle	ern	Con	vadi			• • • • •						47,800		.04		.25	Miles.	12	THE STATE OF	.52			
1,000,000	1.00	Vania	CU	COL	some	auce	1	• • • •						52,522		.03141		.12	SHE	10	1.00	331/	40000	.261/2	1
1,000,000	5.00	Dina	1610	111	oppe	1 64								50,250		.01		.041/2		01	1000	.091/2			
800,0001	1.00	Dingi	hen		ntra	ı st	und:	ard						132,894		.13		.31							
	1.00	131 N G T	nan	1 0	oppe								DIDE 9	185,100		.05		.24				4500			
1,000,000	1.00	Ely \	wit	en .			• • • •	.1						8.400		.10		.25			T)Ser	sinch:	1		
1,000,000	1.00	meder	ral	PHY	100	40000000	100000						2000	60,310		.03		.16							
1,000,000	1.00	MeDe	ona	ld F	lv .		Carrier .	1.44.69					4980 F	27,100		.10		.47	625(11)	SER.	(01)04				
400,000	0.00	Mami	mo	tn .				1000					recent for	1,500		.40		.95	10,800		(600)	1099200	4434		
1,000,000	5.00	Onex	200										1000	894,377		.15		.90		444	Q1-070	0.66947			
1,000,000	1.00	sever		rou	zns -	Coal	11101	n					1	18,708		.19		.58	the ball						1989
1,000,000	1.00	Lintic	CS	tane	ard								1886	16,700		.05		.11	100		100		1		W.
100,000	10.00	Utah	Mi	ne					01000	265/64	POST VIEW IN			8,800		.70		.95				1000	1		1019
									2004-0174-017	ALC: U	10 1 X 10			0,000			1	. (74)			100000				13.5

TABLE NO. 2.													
Month.	Shares.	1907. Value	Shares.	908. Value	Shares.	09. Valúe	Shares.	. Value					
January January March April May June July Aucust September October November December	1,346,405 1,129,175 972,185 1,115,799 807,592 1,783,672 1,631,235 1,669,331 2,197,185 1,631,503 1,763,687	\$ 1,344,341.58 987,285.61 1,126,28.54 729,898.65 882,973.65 586,800.68 1,700,647.53 1,634,488.35 1,642,536.39 1,636,178.96 955,935.77 769,837.97	2,205,811 1,395,301 2,793,069 2,212,765 2,799,370 4,666,519 2,390,733 1,976,662 1,914,945 1,878,848 2,946,724 2,546,201	\$ 949,739,35 640,764,84 1,347,551,39 1,007,125,40 1,104,692,27 2,848,570,05 1,690,235,94 1,284,570,97 1,348,647,04 1,388,135,00 1,848,095,74 1,831,291,83	3,493,639 5,023,181 3,833,804 3,362,215 3,045,295 2,446,711 1,930,712 1,999,544 2,803,276 2,464,491 2,263,852 2,036,293	\$ 1,634,149.31 1,743,673.54 1,842,723.12 2,884,094.12 2,213,161.67 1,363,553.21 1,392,705.02 1,293,649.56 1,066,412.63 963,488.37 903,524.03 756,300.10	2,096,000 1,558,554 1,680,487 1,743,720 1,009,545 1,347,879 986,556 1,339,510 1,515,151 1,402,427 1,292,605	\$ 697.887.3 466,013.8 606,792.5 396,982.9 362,360.2 334.144.9 382,647.9 396,430.0 260,112.6 282,966.4 314,297.4					
Total	17,725,687	\$13,997,165.68	29,482,547	\$17,254,164.50	34,680,213	17,267,434.62	15,558,034	\$4,490,636.2					

Year ..... | Shares. | Amount. 692,170|\$ 193,645.17 5.188,561 16,760,860,95 11,609,401,30 6,210,736,24 5,188,501 24,824,664 20,908,534 10,388,623 6,792,058 7,246,581 1904 .... 1905 .... 9,479,983:53 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* . 16,729,714 . |29,482,547 13,576,555.35 17,254,164.50 ............ 
 1908
 29,482,547
 17,254,164,07

 1909
 34,680,213
 17,267,434,63

 1910
 15,658,034
 4,490,636,24

TABLE NO. 3.